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In regard to other infectious diseases, there were in the State of Sao Paulo 59 deaths from whooping cough, 11 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from diphtheria, 5 deaths from erysipelas, 30 deaths from dysentery, 4 deaths from septicæmia, 7 deaths from influenza, 9 deaths from leprosy, 1 death from cholera, and 1 death from hydrophobia.

The total number of deaths during the month of April was 3,144, an increase of 165 as compared with the month of March. From tuberculosis there died 147 persons, an increase of 31, and from malaria 127, an increase of 27. From typhoid fever there died 60 persons—12 at the city of Sao Paulo and 8 at Santos—an increase of 14; from yellow fever, 32 persons—1 at Sao Paulo, 3 at Lampisas, 1 at Amparo, 3 at Sundiahy, 1 at Capivary, and 23 at Indaiatuba—an increase of 26; from smallpox, 1 person at Sao Paulo, a decrease of 1.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were 10 deaths from measles; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 4; erysipelas, 5; dysentery, 19; septicæmia, 7; influenza, 8; leprosy, 3, and 1 from cholera.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: July 19, steamship *Lassell*, British, for New York. July 21, steamship *Manica*, British, for New York. July 22, steamship *Dalecarlia*, German, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### COLOMBIA.

##### *End of yellow fever in Panama.*

PANAMA, August 15, 1899.

SIR: Since July 21 there have been no new cases of yellow fever. There was a new case reported on the 8th instant but it proved to be a case of simple fever and leaves Panama with a clean record since the 21st ultimo.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. GUDGER,  
United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

#### CUBA.

##### *Sanitary reports from Havana.*

HAVANA, CUBA, August 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose my weekly report of the health conditions of this port.

A house-to-house inspection, so to speak, was made of all the vessels in the port the first of the week, and no yellow fever found on any of them. In fact, the sailing crafts—the dangerous ships—are but poorly represented in the harbor at present; I do not know when I have known it so empty of vessels of this class.

Two deaths from yellow fever occurred on the 18th, not, of course, reported in the inclosed table. The quarantine of premises where cases of yellow fever are developed still continues. The mortality, as is

seen, keeps low, and the weather is very bright and dry with a steady wind blowing continuously, or almost continuously.

Save a provost guard, the soldiers have practically been moved from the city, although a body of artillery, about 500 or 600 men, is in Cabanas Fortress, across the bay. They, however, are rigidly isolated from Havana proper. The marines, also, left for New York yesterday. There have been 3 cases of yellow fever in this body of men since early in June, and it was judged best to remove them from town. As far as one can judge by the number of people met in the streets, clubs, restaurants, etc., the number of American civilians has suffered marked diminution during the last two weeks, and there are but few of them in town. The number of arrivals from Spain for the month, so far, is 64, of whom a considerable number are old Spanish residents returning. There would seem no reason to fear, then, any special increase in the amount of yellow fever at present prevailing, which, I judge, is as small as we have ever seen at this time of the year.

The health conditions of the port, as satisfactory as they unquestionably are, add considerably to my work.

Unquestionably, there is enough yellow fever here to require careful disinfection of baggage, vessels, etc., bound for the United States, and this is being done; yet there is certainly not enough to justify the neglect of precautions to prevent further introduction, which requires the disinfection of baggage and many other precautions against vessels coming from places where yellow fever is prevalent. This work, of course, is done by the *Protector*, and together with the disinfection of fishing smacks going into the Gulf, and the cattle vessels requiring it, keeps her very fully occupied. I expect that she is doing more steam disinfection (bedding and clothes) than any quarantine plant on earth.

The putting in place of the shore plant will be begun as soon as practicable, but I do not think that I can get it in in time to be of service this year.

I have made all arrangements that seem necessary and practicable for guarding against the introduction of the plague by the vessels of the Spanish Transatlantic Line. Of course, I do not regard this danger as imminent, but it is not easy to tell when it will be. I have been expecting to have to do so for some time.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

*Mortality report of the city of Havana, for the week ended August 18, 1899.*

Diseases--	Number.
Tuberculosis.....	7
Enteritis.....	8
Malaria.....	13
Pernicious fever.....	5
Enteric fever.....	3
Pneumonia.....	7
Dysentery.....	2
* Yellow fever.....	2
Measles.....	1
Deaths from all causes.....	118

\* One from barge *Henry L. Gregg* lying at Tallapiedra Wharf. One living in Marine Palace. Both died at hospital.

HAVANA, CUBA, *August 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward my weekly report of the sanitary conditions of this port, together with the mortality report for the week ended August 24, 1899:

There is some increase in the number of cases of yellow fever, 12 cases being reported last week. Four cases have occurred among the artillery in Cabanas, and 2 previously. Another case developed on the schooner *Gregg* four days after disinfection. All cases of yellow fever are hospital cases; and, save the soldiers, all are Spaniards of less than sixteen months residence. There has been none among the so-called "American Colony."

Quarantine precautions to prevent the introduction of plague have occupied my attention much of the past week. The risk is probably not great, as immigrants from Portugal seldom come; but Vigo Bay, one of the ports of clearance for vessels coming here, is not far from the northern border of Portugal. We propose to throw all doubt on the side of safety. I purpose to board all these vessels myself.

Respectfully, yours,

H. R. CARTER,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Mortality report for the city of Havana for the week ended August 24, 1899.*

Diseases—	Number.
Tuberculosis.....	12
Enteritis.....	19
Pernicious fever.....	7
Pneumonia.....	9
Malaria fever.....	5
Yellow fever.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1
Measles.....	1
Enteric fever.....	1
Deaths from all causes.....	153

*Sanitary reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Caibarien, and Sagua.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of Matanzas for the week ended August 19, 1899: Twenty deaths occurred during this period, representing a mortality of 26.10 per thousand. This is a marked improvement over the previous week, and in fact, is equal to the best record since the establishment of this office, made during the week ended May 6, 1899.

The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 9; enteritis, 2; heart disease, 2; dysentery, 1; other causes, 6.

The following cases of an infectious character were reported: infectious fever, 4; diphtheria, 2; dysentery, 1; yellow fever, 1. The diagnosis in the last case was not definitely determined.

Twenty-six vessels were inspected, to 11 of which bills of health were issued. The increase in the number of vessels is due to the fact that since August 15 all coastwise vessels, without exception, have been inspected. The steamship *Hermann* was disinfected on the 12th instant, and the steamship *Helios* on the 17th, both bound for Mobile, Ala.